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SCOTCH WHISKY.

**JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S**  
PILSENER BEER.

### THE MAN WHO SAVED ENGLAND.

German Invaders Who Returned Home

It has been stated publicly and generally believed that just before the outbreak of war, Mr. Winston Churchill did a great service to the nation by keeping the Fleet together, ready for action, instead of allowing its demobilization after the manoeuvres, and that he achieved this bold stroke of policy on his own responsibility. In the ensuing article, written for The Standard, by Fred. T. Jane, one of our foremost naval experts, this version is denied, and the credit for the supreme readiness of the Fleet is given to Prince Louis of Battenberg.

When this war broke out it was "Der Tag." "Der Tag" depended for success mainly, if not entirely, on the British Navy being caught unprepared at the selected moment of the German attack.

Few people have yet realized how carefully "Der Tag" was selected. The British Fleet had just been engaged in a test mobilization, which had been advertised to happen months beforehand. After it, the inevitable result was to be expected—the Main Fleet sent to its home ports to rig up leave, the mobilized ships paid off, and the crews distributed hither and thither. That was routine. Suddenly all this routine vanished into thin air. The Fleet was kept mobilized. It was sent away to certain places; but the entire British Navy was kept ready against emergency. When the war came the entire British Navy was ready and waiting. Had we been caught unprepared 100,000 picked German troops would have invaded our shores. The fate of England would have been our fate.

There is no doubt about this matter; the beginning of the war synchronised with the embarkation of those 100,000 German picked troops. They came out. They were ready to inflict on the East Coast of our island those unpeakable outrages that have marked their occupation of Belgium. Our pro-Germans may call it a lie—but it was so.

They came out. They saw a British light cruiser, which made off. They came a little further, and saw another little British warship, which likewise made off. Having seen which, they all turned back again, and retired to their own country. From every point of view the business was undramatic. But—well, the German is a fool. He realised from the indications that the British Navy was somewhere in the way, and he abandoned the idea of so doing invasion.

It is generally put down to Mr. Winston Churchill that these things happened with the British Fleet. We have all read it in the Press; we have all believed it. But the real facts are as follows: None of us did understand. If we went back on our memories we know that no one expected war. Mr. Churchill was, I believe, week-ending with his wife at Cromer on the East Coast—Cromer, which years ago gave birth to "The Garden of Sleep." It was all the "Garden of Sleep." No one was worried—except one man. And that man was the First Sea Lord of those days—Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg. He it was who kept the Fleet together, he it was who saved us from the horrors of Belgium.

Prince Louis is half Russian, and for the other half just exactly as much French as he is German. But whatever he may be, he is a British naval officer. And what ever may be said about the British naval officer, there is one thing, and that is, that he would go to hell for the flag under which he serves. Owing to our being ready, Germany's projected commerce war was a failure. Instead of our being starved into surrender we, thanks to sea power, captured all the German merchant ships, and destroyed all their commerce. It has been a dull year so far as naval warfare is concerned. I admit the dullness. I attribute the dullness to the fact that the British Navy is much more efficient for the Germans to attempt anything really big.

### COMING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a cough" but you stop while it is ONLY a cough.

**WATERBURY'S**  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
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The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

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### HONGKONG CLUB. NOTICE

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of Sixty-five Debentures of the Hongkong Club, (1896 issue—\$100.00 each) was held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 28th September, 1915, when the following Debentures were Drawn for Redemption:

3	400	387	1239	1537
83	431	925	1332	1537
137	467	954	1336	1584
138	483	966	1339	1628
173	491	1002	1334	1669
184	528	1006	1336	1637
193	591	1145	1413	1773
236	631	1143	1441	1773
297	637	1172	1444	1786
299	638	1221	1436	1787
316	643	1234	1490	1874
324	631	1237	1499	1915
380	738	1238	1528	1930

and will be Payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1915, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,  
E. DES VOEUX,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 20, 1915. 816

### NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL YARDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1913.  
223,622,185.  
I—Authorized Capital \$3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000  
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500  
II—Fire Funds \$3,895,114  
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$1,138,160  
Sinking Fund Account \$8,512  
222,561,268

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,667,158  
Life and Annuity Branches 1,973,268  
Revenue Marine Department 262,694  
Other Receipts 430,193  
25,233,312

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims of the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

### WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURTZ.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.

DIAGRAMS of over 5,000 people who are well-known in society and of several hundred foreigners associated with Japan appear in the book. Quite new materials and accurate sketches, both being utterly free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,000 pages.

The price is yen 5 (12/-) or \$3 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 sen, to Korea and China 40 sen and to Europe & America 70 sen or 35 cents.

It is a GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Many influential papers of the world noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says:—  
Yet another "Who's Who" and this time from Japan! The reader is apt at first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign that the East has now become Western practically almost to the last detail. But "Who's Who in Japan" is far more than a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies on the accepted model of prominent men in Japan. Mr. Kurtz is a skilful editor and has done his work well.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN PUBLISHING OFFICE, No. 5, 1st Avenue, Chikashiwa-cho, Kojima-cho, Tokyo.

### FRENCH LESSONS

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### NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hours of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

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12, D'Almeida Street.  
Hongkong, July 5, 1915. 581

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.  
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.  
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro order representing Bank Notes.

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GRAVING DOCK 137' x 88' x 34' 6"  
Pumps empty Dock in 2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.  
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Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping.  
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Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

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Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING.

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The Best Meals in Hongkong.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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STRAND 4" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
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Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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"While-you-wait" Photography

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. Two new Showways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

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Estimates furnished on application.

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WONG PING WA, Manager.

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HIGHEST GRADE BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa preparation on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation in food value and delicacy of flavour, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever. Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

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European Supervision

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RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due  
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism  
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil  
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease  
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once  
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with  
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches  
and pains, is the result.ENO'S  
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease  
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It  
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new  
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy  
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole  
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time in young  
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea  
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping  
a bottle in the house.

Prepared by

ENO, LTD., FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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K. KATO,

Jas. ager,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET,

HONGKONG.

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FRENCH CONVENT BAZAAR.

THE FRENCH CONVENT ANNUAL

BAZAAR will take place on WED-

NESDAY 8th of October in the New

Convent at Causeway Bay. One part

of the establishment being completed, Lady

May has kindly consented to open this

part of the building at 10.30 a.m. on the

8th of October, after which she will proceed

to open the Bazaar.

Rev. Mother Superior begs that all good

friends and those who have always shown

such a kind interest in the work of the

Convent will consider this notice as an

invitation and kindly attend on this

occasion.

There will be a great variety of beautiful

and useful work, underclothing and fancy

work made by the Orphan: small articles

at moderate prices and toys and sweets for

the children.

No child will be taken.

Visitors will have an opportunity of

viewing the translation that the Cotton

Mill of Hongkong are undergoing.

Hongkong, Sept. 27, 1915.

840

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY

YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHARE-

HOLDERS in the above COMPANY will

be held at the Company's Town Office,

2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on

SATURDAY, 9th October at 12.30 p.m.

for the purpose of presenting the Report

of the Directors and statement of Accounts

to 31st July, 1915.

The TRA-SFER BOOKS of the Com-

pany will be on hand from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

on October 10th, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order,

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1915.

851

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED

A NEW SHIPMENT OF

SELECTED

FLEET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

86

MARTIN'S

APOL STEEL

PILLS

FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY,

CONSTIPATION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS

OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT.

MARTIN'S

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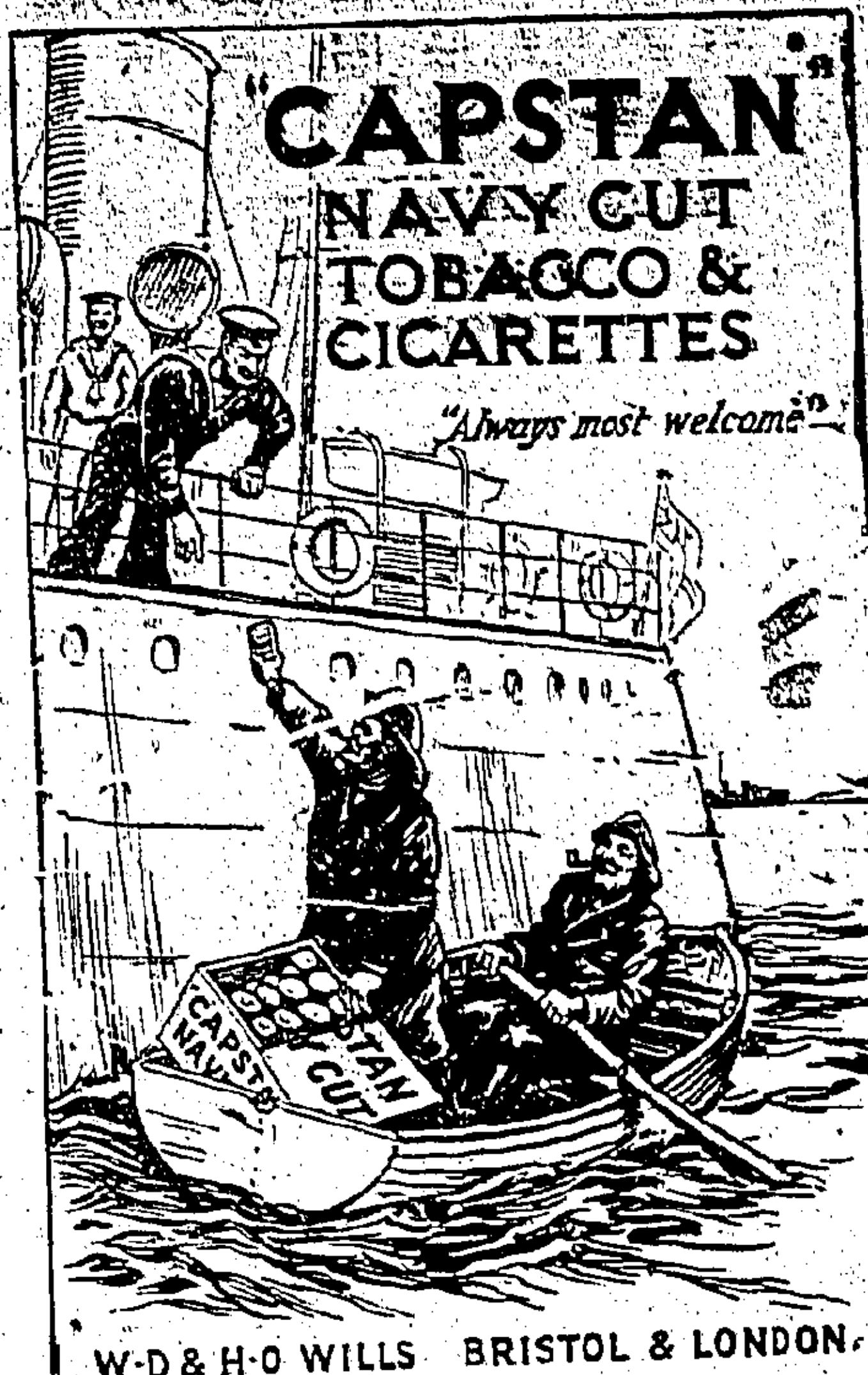
CONSTIPATION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS

OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT.

ALEXANDRA CAFE

OFFERS: Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Finger Haddock, Kippers, &amp;c.



THE SKIPPER'S FAVOURITE.

## THE GALLIPOLI LANDING.

OFFICIAL WARNING.

Heavy Losses.

The following communication with reference to the operations at the Dar-

danelles is issued from the Press Bureau:—  
It is now possible to give a further account of the important operations which have been in progress since August 6 on the western extremity of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

These comprise two separate lines of attack. The first from the old Anzac position, which was principally delivered by the Australian and New Zealand troops, and the second from the new landing at Suvla Bay, in which a fresh Army was employed. An attack was made, in conjunction with the above, from Cape Helles towards Kithia.

Very severe and continuous fighting, with heavy losses to both sides, has resulted. Our forces have not yet gained the objectives at which they were aiming in either sphere, although they have made a decided advance towards them, and have greatly increased the area in our possession.

The attack from Anzac, after a series of desperately contested actions, was carried to the summit of the Sari Bair ridges, which were the dominating positions in this area. But, owing to the fact that the attack from Suvla did not make the progress which was counted on, the troops from Anzac were not able to maintain their position on the actual crest line, and after repeated counter-attacks were forced to withdraw to positions close below it. These positions have been consolidated effectively.

The attack from Suvla was not developed quickly enough, and, as already recounted in the War Office communiqué of the 19th inst., was brought to a standstill after an advance of about 2½ miles. The ground gained by both attacks was, however, sufficient to enable their lines to be connected along a front of more than 12 miles.

Further reinforcements having arrived, a renewed attack was made on the 21st on the crest of this extended line. The Anzac left was successfully advanced about three-quarters of a mile, and a system of strong knolls and under-features secured.

On the crest of the latter front, the advanced Turkish trenches were stormed and all divisions engaged reached points on the slopes and spurs of the hills which formed the enemy's centre, but after several hours of sharp fighting they were unable to gain the summits and, the intermediate positions in this part of the line not being capable of permanent defence, they were withdrawn to their original front.

The great power of the defensive under modern conditions accounts for the difficulties of the troops once the advantage of surprise had been lost.

In the close fighting, which with varied fortune and repeated attacks and counter-attacks attended all the phases of these battles, the losses inflicted upon the enemy are undoubtedly much heavier even than our own. The ground gained and held is of great value.

But these facts must not lead the public to suppose that the true objective has been gained, or that further serious and costly efforts will not be required before a decisive victory is won.

## FULL STORY OF THE LANDING.

Advance in Terrible Country.

(By F. Ashmole Barrett in "The Times.")

THE DARDANELLES, Aug. 6.

For nearly three weeks since the last attack of our right wing on Abbi Daba there has been an almost entire cessation of fighting in Gallipoli. During this period both Armies have been engaged in making strenuous preparations to brace themselves for the tremendous clash of battle which it was obvious to all was approaching. It has been necessary to prepare absolute security, and all reference to our own preparations has naturally been suppressed by the Censor, but now the enterprise is fairly launched, the veil is in a measure lifted and a short summary, given of the stupendous amount of work which has been so quietly planned and carried through in this period.

Up to the present time our Army in Gallipoli has been continually engaged in a struggle against heavy odds on a restricted front which allowed of no

strategic movements for turning the enemy out of his positions, and which consequently necessitated frontal attacks.

The arrival of the promised reinforcements from England has at length enabled Sir Ian Hamilton to undertake a flanking movement on a grand scale for the purpose of forcing the Turks to abandon their positions.

The plans of the Commander-in-Chief were kept a profound secret, and no one outside of certain officers on the General Staff and the Corps Commanders had any real knowledge of his intentions until after the expedition sailed on the night of August 6.

It has long been obvious that some new landing on a vast scale was about to be attempted, and surprise has, therefore, been rife as to the exact point on which the blow would fall. It was hoped to take the Turks completely by surprise, and to obtain a firm foothold on the shore before they could bring up their reinforcements. In this it would seem as if we have been successful, for two divisions were yesterday put ashore almost without opposition. The enemy probably had accurate knowledge of the arrival of large reinforcements, for it is almost impossible to keep movements of troops unknown in the Near East, and his army have frequently shown over our camps. He knew, therefore, we were preparing to strike, but on the vital point as to where the blow would fall he seems to have been entirely ignorant.

No one who has not seen a landing of a large army on a hostile shore can have any idea of the enormous amount of preparation work and rehearsal which must precede any such movement. For three weeks this has been going on incessantly.

For many days past a division has been practising unloading and disembarking until every officer and every man knew the exact role he had to play. Nothing has, in fact, been left to chance, all the

preparations being worked out to the minutest detail. On August 6 the final preparations were at length complete and the main movement was preceded by a general bombardment of the Turkish trenches round Abbi Daba, and in the afternoon a division made a successful attack, carrying several lines of Turkish trenches. This movement was, however, really in the nature of a feint to hold the enemy round the mountain, and to frighten him from moving troops to reinforce his other positions.

On the morning of August 7 I was told to hold myself in readiness to embark that evening for an unknown destination, which would not be disclosed to me until after I got on board the transport. There was general rejoicing amongst the troops when it became known that the period of preparation was at length past and that the hour for action had at last arrived.

Throughout the whole of August 6 the work of embarking proceeded without a stop. Dense masses of fully-equipped infantry, each carrying two days' provisions, and tin discs strapped on their knapsacks, moved down to the quay and were there embarked, whilst the covering parties, which were to go ashore first, were taken to two cruisers. The troops seemed in excellent spirits and full of fight. As one passed down the sorted ranks one was struck by their business-like look and the high state of efficiency which has been reached. The men have not the physique of the Colonials, but they are trained to the hour and as hard as nails. They were cracking jokes and singing many familiar songs, the favourite of which seemed to be a blending of "Tipperary" with "Aro Wo Down-hearted," which query was answered by a deafening roar of "No!" On the previous day Sir Ian Hamilton issued a stirring proclamation to the Army. Already the divisions have nobly answered this call.

As the sun went down on August 6 the calm waters reflected a stirring spectacle. Every warship, destroyer, and transport was crowded with our soldiers, packed like sardines on the decks, knowing they would have to pass several uncomfortable hours before they would find themselves at grips with the enemy on an unknown shore. Behind lay a forest of deserted tents, the last home that thousands of those in the bay will ever know. It was a grand sight, but one could not overcome the feeling of the great tragedy in the lives and homes of so many waiting eagerly for news in far-off England which lies behind it all. All lights on board the ships were extinguished at sunset, and this heterogeneous collection of weird craft lay in absolute darkness throughout the early hours of the night. Up to the moment of landing, the troops had no idea of their destination, but I was informed about 9 o'clock. We then learnt that the point of disembarkation for the divisions was the little Anafarta Bay, or Suvla Bay, as it is sometimes known, roughly four miles north of the Australian position at Anzac.

The country is in fact terrible, the hills are an awful jumble, with no regular formation, but broken up into valleys, dongas, ravines, and partly bare sandstone and partly covered with dense scrub. In places there are sheer precipices over which it is impossible to climb, and down which a false step may send you sliding several hundred feet. Along the sea shore at the point known as the Fisherman's Hut the hills recede, leaving a wide stretch of flat grassy soil partly covered with low trees and dense scrub, which stretches right up to the southern arm of Suvla Bay: the point chosen for the new landing.

By moving along the flat ground stretching north from Fisherman's Hut a force can with difficulty climb up the lower spurs and dongas and, perhaps, eventually work its way to the summit. It is, however, impossible to organize an advance in any regular formation, and it must be left entirely to the initiative of the troops themselves. For an operation of this sort the Australians and New Zealanders are peculiarly suited. Suvla Bay, the point chosen for the disembarkation, is a mile and three-quarters wide at its extreme point, the one to the south a low spit and the northern rising gradually to the range of hills known as the Karakol Daghi. The two arms of the bay are connected by a narrow sandy causeway, behind which is the strange inland Salt Lake, a morass in winter, but partly dried up in summer, although liable to become impassable after rain. On the far side of the Salt Lake is a low stretch of land, partly bare and partly covered with scrub, which gradually rises to the hills on which stand the villages of Kuchuk (little) Anafarta and Buyuk (big) Anafarta. The heights on this ridge vary, being highest towards the north, from 700 to 1,000 feet.

It was about 9.30 p.m. when the first of the ships conveying troops made for the rendezvous. Throughout the night the remainder of the transports, troops, and destroyers followed in pre-arranged order. It was a pitch-black night, and at about 2 a.m. the first of the lighters put in towards the shore.

(Continued on page 3.)

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has an reputation as a cure for colds, croup, and whooping cough. It is a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It is not only a cure for colds and croup, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

DROGERS 2/6 and 5/6

## SAKURA BEER

SOLE AGENTS  
SUZUKI & CO.  
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## INTIMATIONS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY LIMITED.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS dated London 24th July, 1915, may be had on application at the Offices of the Under-

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, Sept. 28, 1915.

897

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S

SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the above Society will be held in the

CITY HALL on MONDAY, 4th October,

1915 at 8.30 p.m. for the purpose of

receiving the Annual Report and State-

ment of Accounts for the year ending 31st

August, of electing officers for the

ensuing year, &amp;c.

R. HENDERSON,

Actg. Hon. Secy.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1915.

898

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## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONTAINER),

WEDNESDAY,  
the 29th September, 1915, at 11 a.m.,  
at No. 1, Torres Buildings,  
Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
therein contained.

Comprising:—  
Handsome Bedroom Suite (Pinned tank,  
large Extension Dining Table, Chairs,  
Sideboards, &c., Oil Paintings, Water  
Colours, Plaques, Lace Curtains, Rug,  
&c., Brass Fenders, and Fire Drives,  
Pantry and Kitchen Utensils including  
Enamelled Bath, &c.

Also  
Treadle Sewing Machine, Sunblinds,  
Electric Fittings, Plants in Pots, &c., &c.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
On view from Tuesday 2 p.m.

Terms:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1915. 821

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
on

FRIDAY,

the 1st October, 1915, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., at the Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF  
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,  
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Consisting of:—  
TEAKWOOD.—Suites, Chesterfield  
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BLACKWOOD.—Cabinets, Chairs,  
Flower Stands, Brackets, Marble-top  
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Also  
One Dinner Service, Sundry Crockery  
and Glass Ware, Cutlery, Cooking Stove,  
3 Pianos, Carpets, Sundry E.P. Ware,  
Electric Reading Lamp, and A FEW  
LOTS OF PONGEE SILK, Bodyspreads,  
Cushion Covers, Tea Cloths, Napkins,  
Table Runners, Ornaments, &c., &c., Three  
Perambulators, Lady's Bicycle (very good  
condition), Heavy Winter Curtains, Kodak  
developing tank, Camera, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
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the best variety of dainty dishes at the  
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At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it  
is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats,  
Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

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cook for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies,  
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In India, a favourite "Pick-up" is Lea &  
Perrins' Sauce with Soda-water.

Lea & Perrins  
The Original and Genuine  
WORCESTERSHIRE.

## THE GALLIPOLI LANDING.

(Continued from page 2.)

## LANDING ON THREE BEACHES.

Three beaches had been selected—"A" Beach on the north shore of the bay, and "B" and "C" Beaches on the southern spit. It was decided to abandon the landing at "A" Beach and the brigade was pushed further out near the end of the northern spit, where a battalion had already landed and, advancing along Karakul Dagh ridge, raised some three miles of front where they entrenched and held their ground all day.

Simultaneously with this movement the Division began to disembark at "B" and "C" Beaches on the southern spit. In their immediate front was a small hill, known as Lala Baba, which the enemy held. There was a short, sharp fight before it was rushed at the point of the bayonet, and afterwards groups of Turkish snipers in the low scrub on the right of the Salt Lake caused some casualties. At dawn both divisions were firmly established ashore, holding both spits of the bay and the low narrow neck running across the front of the Salt Lake.

As soon as it was daylight the Turkish artillery began to shell the neck and the landing places. As far as I could gather, they had two batteries in action and their fire was accurate, but, as usual, the shrapnel was high and caused but few casualties, and the common shell, bursting in the soft sand, also did but little damage.

## OUR MEN UNDER FIRE.

The precision with which this mass of men was shot at was most remarkable, and also the bearing of the army under a heavy shell fire for the first time is something of which the whole country may be proud: it opens up the brightest prospects for the future.

Whilst these operations were in progress we could hear very heavy firing at about 4 a.m. on the Anzac position, showing that the Australians and the Division were also advancing. It was of the utmost importance to open up a sufficiently wide front without loss of time for the deployment of the Corps in its advance against the Anafarta Hills. This operation was splendidly carried out.

Battalion after battalion was moved across the narrow causeway fronting the Salt Lake under a heavy shell fire, the men never wavering. Our cruisers furiously bombarded the enemy's gun positions, but were unable to locate them accurately and silence their fire. A field battery and mountain battery were got ashore at dawn and placed in position on Lala Baba, where they rendered effective support to our infantry advance. One division after passing the causeway wheeled to the right to face the Anafarta ridge, and found themselves in broken, woody ground, where their advance was temporarily checked, and at the same time another brigade of the same division moved along the narrow spit south of the lake.

These movements lasted throughout the morning. At 11 a.m. a Tanbe came over and endeavoured to drop bombs on the ships, but fortunately missed them all. Throughout the afternoon there was no forward movement until 5 p.m., but reinforcements were continually being pushed ashore to strengthen the advanced brigades.

## A WELCOME SHOWER.

At 4 p.m. the sky became overcast, a wind sprang up, which at one time threatened seriously to interfere with the landing, and then we had a violent down-pour of rain. This lasted 20 minutes and cooled the air, to the great advantage of our thirsty infantry ashore, who had no rain except what they carried in their bottles.

Thus refreshed, at 6 o'clock the division again advanced. They swept inland under a very heavy shell and rifle fire in long lines, keeping their formations beautifully as if on parade. In vain the Turkish gunners tried to check the advance. Their long lines swept forward amidst clouds of smoke and dust thrown up from the bursting shells. They swept right across the back of the Salt Lake, wheeling half-right, and finally joined up with the infantry which had advanced on the southern side. A long continuous firing line was thus formed in front of the Anafarta Hills and in the gathering darkness swept up the lower slopes disappearing in the scrub and gloom, but

before darkness had fallen two battalions of the brigade had captured the advanced position of Yiggin Burnu and are now firmly established in front of the main ridge.

This ended the day's fighting. A most successful landing has been made. We have deployed on a big front, and have everywhere penetrated some three miles inland. On the other hand, the Turks were taken by surprise, their reserves have not yet come up, and their main position is still intact.

## LINE JOINED AFTER FIVE DAYS' FIGHTING.

Charge of the Australians.

(By E. Ashmead Bartlett in "The Times.")

DARDANIELLES, Aug. 12.

Whilst the new landing was being successfully carried out in Anafarta (Suvla) Bay, the Australian and New Zealand Corps at Anzac, reinforced, has been engaged in a desperate struggle to obtain possession of the main ridge running north-east from the Anzac position.

I am indebted to Mr. Malcolm Ross, the New Zealand Official Representative, for the following details of the part played by the New Zealanders on August 5, 7, and 8.

Throughout Friday, August 7, there was a furious bombardment of the Turkish positions north-east of Anzac from our field guns and howitzers, assisted by destroyers, cruisers, and monitors. Whole sections of the Turkish trenches disappeared in clouds of smoke and earth. Meanwhile the combined Australians and New Zealanders pressed for the desperate night attack which had been decided on. The men had long been waiting for this hour to arrive.

Strict orders were given that not a shot was to be fired; the bayonet alone was to be used. Exactly at 10 o'clock on Friday night a Brigade clambered over their trenches and furiously charged the Turkish lines amidst loud cheers, bayoneting all the enemy found therein. The Turks, taken apparently quite unawares, fired wildly and were unable to check the advance.

## ENEMY'S WAR CHIEFS.

Thus in a few minutes all the enemy's positions nearest the sea were in our hands, and the way was thus cleared for the main advance. The New Zealanders only stopped to take breath and then pursued their victorious career, rushing in succession the old No. 3 outpost, "Bauclips Hill," and other Turkish positions. The native Maoris entered into the charge with great dash, making the darkness of the night hideous with their wild war cries, and striking terror into the hearts of the Turks with the awful vigour with which they used their bayonets and the butt ends of their rifles. These troops have in fact forged yet another link in our chain of Empire.

## CLIMAX OF THE STRUGGLE.

Throughout the whole of Saturday, August 7, the struggle went on without intermission, and finally the New Zealanders gained a good deal of ground, but were held up by rifle and machine-gun fire. On Sunday, the 9th, our men began their advance up the steep slopes at dawn. The Turks came out from cover gallantly and made a charge from both ends and from the reverse slopes of the ridge. Many fell in this attack, but the survivors actually closed on the intrepid Colonials with the bayonet, and the butts of their rifles, endeavouring to bludgeon them. This is just the form of fighting the Colonials like, and their magnificent physique stood them in good stead. Although few in numbers, they closed on the Turks with fury, using their rifles as clubs, swinging them round their heads, and laying out several with each sweep. The Turk could not stand this rough treatment, and those who were not killed or wounded fled and the

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New Zealanders began hastily to dig themselves in.

## CHARGE OF THE AUSTRALIANS.

In order to divert the attention of the Turks from our movement against Anafarta Bay, the offensive from the Anzac position was started on the afternoon of August 6. After an hour's intense bombardment from the sea and land, at 5.30 p.m. the Australians, assisted by another brigade, attacked the Lonsome Plateau, which rises to a height of 400 ft. to the south-east of the Anzac position. The first rush of the Colonials was checked by shrapnel fire, but the second and third lines, never wavering for a second, charged furiously and captured four lines of trenches, which they have succeeded in holding, in spite of the enemy's furious bombardments, which smash in the parapets so that they have to be constantly rebuilt. On the same evening soon after sunset our troops made a sortie from Walker's Ridge, north of the position. The net result of the operations carried out on this sector of the Anzac front was the capture of a portion of the Lonsome Plateau on August 12.

While this fighting was in progress the Australians marched out silently towards the north, along the lower spurs of the high hills held by the Turks. This brigade was protected on the flank by two battalions of a division, and was followed by the Indians. Instructions were given to the Australians that they were not to load their magazines, and that all fighting until dawn broke was to be done with the bayonet. After marching for two miles the Australians met with their first opposition in unknown and unexplored territory, and the ridges, broken and covered with thick brambles, were very like those encountered on the first landing. Every ridge seemed to be held by the enemy, and there was nothing to do but to rush each in turn with the bayonet, small parties being detached for this purpose. When day broke it was decided to deploy and seize the ridges flanking the valley of Asmatere, where the brigade succeeded in digging in under artillery and rifle fire.

The whole of Saturday was spent in consolidating the position. On Wednesday, August 11, the men who had advanced across the low plain from the hill of Yiggin Burnu linked up with the Australians and thus established a complete line between Anzac and the newly landed force in Anafarta Bay. The manner in which the Colonials, Indians, and our own troops have fought during these days has been beyond all praise and has earned the unstinted admiration of their commandants.

## HEAVY TURKISH LOSSES.

A Depressed Capital.

A rebellious movement of some considerable importance broke out recently among the officers of a corps of the Turkish army in Gallipoli, in which a large number of officers were concerned, and the main cause of which was the overbearing manner towards them of their German colleagues, writes the Athens correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" on August 14. The movement was quickly suppressed by the arrest of large numbers of the officers implicated, forty-five of whom were sent in chains to Constantinople and thrown into the various prisons of the capital.

Passengers who have recently arrived here from Constantinople describe the panic caused among the population by the "daring" feats of the Allies' submarines before Constantinople itself. "What, however," disheartens the Turkish population most, they add, is the constant stream of wounded men arriving from Gallipoli. They assess the number of wounded in Constantinople alone at 125,000. The authorities are now bringing them at night, so as to avoid their being seen by the population; but these enormous losses are well known, and the "daring" talk of officers is offset by the number of alleged victims who are able to mitigate the discouraging impression.

## DESPERATE CROWN PRINCE.

It is true, the passengers say, that new troops arrive daily from Asia Minor, but these move only the pity of onlookers, for the large majority of them are greybeards, long past military age. In the clubs of the capital the gloomy state of affairs is widely discussed, and many conferences have been held by the followers of the Young Turk party. In one of these meetings recently the question of a Regency was discussed, for it appears that the Sultan is far from well and incapable of attending to affairs of the State.

On the Crown Prince Yusuf Izzedin being approached on the question, the Prince first asked to know over what State he would be called upon to reign, for the present one is heavily encumbered with debt on all sides and from all fronts with destruction. Those who approached the Prince tried to dissipate his gloomy forebodings, and at last persuaded him to pay a visit to the Gallipoli front, where, they contended, he would be able to see for himself that the position there was far from justifying his pessimistic views.

Resentment against the Germans is daily gaining ground, especially among the lower ranks of the Turkish officers. In fact, one of these officers, a Frenchman of some note in Constantinople, said that the first signs of a coming revolution are already apparent, and that in his opinion it may not be long before it breaks out, notwithstanding the precautions taken by the Germans and their control of all the "offices" of power. The proposal made by Prince Bohlenhaugen, the new German envoy, to bring German civil service officials to administer the various offices of State has caused widespread discontent and has intensified the resentment among the officers. It has also caused indignation among the governing members of the Young Turk Committee, who are hardly disposed to admit the intention of German troops to turn the country into a German fief.

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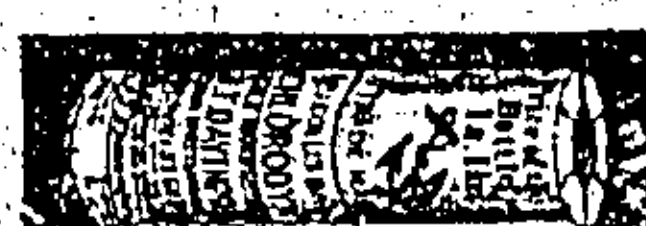
Acts like a charm in  
DIARRHÆA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.  
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; always irritates of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered.  
Effectually cures all attacks of SPASMS,  
Chills and convulsions, and other fatal diseases—  
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## AUCTIONS.

G. & R.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the  
Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be  
held on MONDAY, the 4th day of October,  
1915, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public  
Works Department, by Order of His  
Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of  
CROWN LAND above May Road and at  
Ship Street respectively in the Colony of  
Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with  
the option of renewal at Crown Rents to  
be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty  
the King, for one further term of 75  
years.

Particulars of the Lots.									
Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Estimated Value.	Annual Rent.	Number of Years.	Total Value.	Number of Years.	Total Value.
1.	At Ship Street, Kowloon.	As per plan.	2.00	100	100	75	7500	75	7500
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Apply to—  
DEWSON, KIM & GIBBS.  
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1915. 821

## Ask for Horlick's.

It is well worth trying, and will mean  
good health for you, as Horlick's Malted Milk  
assists Nature in repairing and building up  
wasted tissue.  
It is always acceptable—delicious to the  
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2:30 p.m.—Dairy Farm Co's. Meeting.

would justify the hopes entertained in consequence of the great efforts made in many directions both in England and in France, the news of this great victory is most satisfactory pointing as it does to the efficacy of the preparations made and reassuring us as to further successes to come. It would be unwise to conclude that this blow may be looked upon as the beginning of the end of German domination in northern France. It is not improbable, however, that it may be so, for such a blow inflicted on an Army such as that of Germany conclusively indicates the tremendous potency of those who delivered it. Neither the British nor the French have ever under-met the fighting quality or the far-seeing preparations made by the enemy. They have had good cause to know of both. It was therefore to emphasize the importance of the fact that the Germans, at a time when they were looking forward to administering a crushing offensive blow, have been out-manoeuvred and have been compelled to adopt a defensive over a wide-stretched front and in the jaws have been heavily defeated. From the telegrams it will be seen that the French and British soldiers penetrated the enemy's lines for several miles and not only captured a very large quantity of arms and munitions, but "roped in" the enormous total of approximately 29,000 unwounded German prisoners among which the latest telegrams from hand state are no fewer than 300 German officers. The figures, even when full allowance is made for the wide area of the engagement, are eloquent of the vastness of the victory.

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physicians have failed on and it will cure  
you. For sale by all Chemists and Stores  
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have planned to call them, though  
get a different treatment to the same  
individuals.

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be supplied and delivered at the  
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# EXTRA TO THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1915.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Canadian Press Comment.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A telegram from Ottawa states, that the papers give much prominence to the Viceregal Council's resolution for Indian representation at the Imperial Conference.

The "Ottawa Free Press" says that the concession should not be made as a reward for loyalty and assistance in the War. India has earned the changed status not only by her loyal response to the Empire's needs in the present crisis but by her conduct during the long years of peace. She has gradually become like other members of the great British family and has a right to expect the privileges accorded to others.

The "Montreal Star" says the proposal is timely and will be heartily welcomed throughout the Empire. The Dominions should take particular pains to assure the Imperial Government and the Government of India that nothing would please them more than to meet the representatives of India at the next conference. If the reason for Lord Hardinge's statement that the decision should lie largely with the Dominions is that the attitude of some of the local sections of the Dominions regarding Indian immigration created the impression at Simla that the Dominions would hesitate to take such steps, then the Dominion Governments should lose no time in making perfectly clear that, far from hesitating, they eagerly support the admittance of gorgeous India into the Councils of the Empire. She bought her admittance in the present War with her best blood; men who died with us in defending the common flag, and should not be kept waiting a moment in the ante-chambers of our councils.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

### AN ASSASSINATION SOCIETY.

PEKING, Sept. 27.

Startling information has been received in Peking that Chan Kee Mi, who was the commander of the revolution party in Shanghai, has organised an Assassination Society. The Provincial authorities have been ordered to strictly investigate the matter.

### WORSHIP OF ANCIENT HEROES.

The President will on November 4th personally worship Kwan Yee and Yo Fei, two ancient heroes of the Empire.

### SPRING GARDEN.

Li Yuan Hung, the Vice President, has given up Spring Gardens, and will go into a house he has newly bought. The Manchu Royal Family will again occupy Spring Garden.

### KWANGTUNG IRON MINING.

The Agriculture Ministry will submit iron mining regulations for the Province of Kwangtung for promulgation.

### RESIGNATIONS.

The Administrative Headquarters notifies officials that they must not resign without cause.

### GOVERNORSHIPS.

A Mandate allows the Governor of Hunan, Hon. Kwok Kwan to resign and appoints Sham Gum kam to the vacancy. Wong Tat has been appointed Governor of Kiangsu.

### EXTENSIONS TO THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA'S FLEET.

The s.s. "Persia," which formerly belonged to the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., has been purchased by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and will join their Trans-Pacific fleet of steamers.

The s.s. "Persia" is due to leave Hongkong for San Francisco about the 3rd November, calling at Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu en route.

In order to meet the great demand of Freight and Passenger Traffic this company intend to provide four additional steamers to operate on the Hongkong-San Francisco run.

### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Col. A.  
Chapman, V.D.

#### APPOINTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve Engineer-Lieutenant Frederick William James, R.D., R.N.R., being attached to the Engineer Company, with the relative rank of Captain, with effect from 1.9.15.

#### LEAVE.

The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—

Private P. W. Goldring from 28.9.15 to 8.10.15.

Gunner Elson from 28.9.15 to 15.10.15.

Sapper O'Sullivan from 1.10.15 to 17.10.15.

Sapper N. MacArthur from 1.10.15 to 1.11.15.

#### PARADES.

Parades for Wednesday, 29th inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. Signalling Section—Inspection of arms and ammunition at Headquarters, followed by Station Signalling. Class I. Morse flags. Class II. Semaphore flags.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co.—Inspection of arms and ammunition at Headquarters. Every member (including Belchers men) of the above Sections must attend this parade and bring the whole of their ammunition with them. In the event of sickness preventing the attendance of any N.C.O. or man, he must hand his ammunition to his Section Commander before 5 p.m. to-morrow.

#### DETAIL.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—  
On duty until morning of 3rd prox.: No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty., and to-night, Ptes. Hurla and Santos of Signalling Section. Officer on duty: Lieut. Danby.

Detention Camp, Kowloon:—  
On duty to-night: Scouts Company. Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy.

On duty to-morrow night: Centre Section M.G. Co. Officer on duty: Capt. Wood.

On duty 30th inst.: No. 1 Section Art. Batty. Officer on duty: Lieut. Wainwright.

Orderly Officer until 3rd prox.: Lieut. Ross.

Orderly Sergeant until 3rd prox.: Sergt. F. C. Hall.

#### NOTICE.

The Mt. Austin Men's Society will hold a devotional meeting in the Recreation Hall, Mt. Austin Barracks, on Wednesday evening next, at 8 p.m. There will be a special speaker and the meeting will be open to all.

Printed and Published for THE CHINA  
MAIL, Limited, by HERRICK MERRAY,  
Barr, No. 5, Wyndham Street,  
Hongkong.



## BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

## TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT BY THE BRITISH FLEET.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The British and French, co-operating and following a terrific bombardment by the British Fleet, advanced several points at a wide front.

## THE ALLIES' GREAT VICTORY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

## FIGHTING STILL IN PROGRESS.

## SPLENDID WORK BY THE NEW BRITISH ARMIES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

## FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ALLIES' GREAT VICTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Paris communique says: "Our attack north of Arras resulted in great progress. We forcibly occupied the whole of the village of Souchez and advanced eastwards in the direction of Ginchy. Further south we reached La Folie and pushed north of Thelus as far as the destroyed telegraph station. In this action we took a thousand prisoners."

Eastward of Souchez our advance which at the outset was reported as having reached the telegraph station northward of Thelus did not go beyond the orchards at La Folie and the Arras-Lille road. Our advance was wholly maintained in actions with bombs and aerial torpedoes. Proceeding southward of the Somme, with the French batteries vigorously replying to the German guns at Quennoy, there were intense reciprocal bombardments between the Meuse and the Moselle, also in Lorraine. A violent storm rising in the Vosges momentarily suspended the operations there.

The work of the new British Army is the talk of Paris. One writer, emphasizing the part played by the British, says it must be remembered that they held the approaches to La Bassée and Givenchy. As their numbers increased they had spread southwards, replacing French troops. Hence the significance of the statement that they attacked near Hulluch and Loos. The latter, which is 12 miles from Lens, was the place where the French were held up after heavy fighting round Carney and Souchez.

The British attack was directed northward from Lens to the left of the Lens-La Bassée main road. Their advance threatens to outflank the German strongholds at La Bassée and Lens. They have already secured Loos, a region of important collieries, whose trolley towers are known to the "Tommies" as the Crystal Palace. Soldiers from the front are quoted as stating that Paris is eloquently praising the work of the new British army in trench and with bayonet, and in the close fighting in the trenches.

The German communique mentions that the battle was especially stubborn north of Moucron, La Grand and close to Western Arrounne. Experts point out that the German line here prior to Saturday's fighting was six to nine miles long, before an important railway linking the Crown Prince and the Argonne with the Germans outside Rheims, and that French guns probably are now in command of this railway.

A Paris communique says: "The French completely maintained all the captured positions. The battle in Champagne continues tenaciously on the entire front. We occupied a number of positions, notably at Troubriest, which we had already passed and in which the enemy still maintained himself. The number of German officers captured increased to three hundred."

The Belgians also advanced, forcing the Germans to evacuate 200 yards of trenches along the Yser.

The scenes of the Anglo-French victories are already historic. The fighting was round the historic fighting ground of the industrial and mining region of Ypres and Arras sector, which has been the main battlefield of the Allied Left, as the barren chalk ridges in Champagne have been that of the Centre since the battle of the Marne.

The British are attacking Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, while the French are opposed to General von Fabeck.

The places mentioned as the British zone are the first official indication of the extension of the British lines southward.

Hope rather than jubilation is the feeling voiced in the consulates of London and Paris on the heaviest blow the Allies have yet dealt since the establishment of the trench deadlock ten months ago.

The papers dwell with satisfaction on the inspiring successes but refrain from anticipating the future developments, though a note of relief is sounded in the English Press at news which will wipe out domestic bitterness fostered by months of weary waiting.

It is pointed out that the French capture of prisoners is the largest single catch since the war began.

Despatches from Holland state that the roar of cannon was heard ceaselessly at places well inside the Zealand frontier, houses far inland being shaken to their foundations by the thunder of the warships' guns shelling Zebruggen in the bombardment, surpassing all previous in duration and intensity.

The work of the warships, however, was not confined to the bombardment of Zebruggen. They shelled various points on the Belgian coast, including the trenches towards the sea, the enemy's line above Nieuport and the batteries in the dunes stretching from the Dutch frontier down to Westende.

The Dutch correspondents describe endless processions of German wounded on foot, in trams, waggons, automobiles and trains, pouring into the towns and villages of Belgium.

The German losses in the recent cannonades are already heavy and those in the recent infantry fighting were terrible. Every available man in Belgium is being flung into the defence.

The troops, packed and rushed into the firing line without an hour's rest while villages, even frontier posts, are denuded of guards, often elderly Landsturm, in the desperate effort to meet the great onslaught.

The churchyards are inadequate for the dead and new graves are everywhere in the roads and fields.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE WESTERN ARMIES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A recent semi-official intimation placed the strength of the Germans in the West at 1,800,000 though their forces there are strengthened by an inordinately large proportion of heavy and machine guns. Experts point out that with new units this figure probably represents the German strength today, and if not more than eleven divisions of the new British armies are now in France then our power of reinforcing the Allies is greater than that of the Germans, who have seemingly come to a standstill in Russia, where they are committed to fighting on a 700 miles front at the beginning of the bad season without having achieved a decision against the Russians. The strength of the Germans on the Eastern front is estimated at Petrograd at 2,600,000.

## SERBIA'S DETERMINATION.

LONDON, September 27.

The Serbian Minister in Paris, interviewed, said: "Serbia, like Belgium, will defend every inch of territory against all aggressors and will hold out to the last man and the last drop of blood. It cannot be denied that they are inferior to the combined Austro-German forces, but happily the Allies are aware of it, therefore we have every reason to believe that their support will not be lacking but rapid when action is necessary."

## RUSSIANS MORE THAN HOLDING THEIR OWN.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

What they were up against was evidenced in the latest Russian communique which records the repeated Russian attacks on Lull and Ovisnik—where the Germans had been making colossal efforts and suffering enormous losses—and the increase in the fighting east of Vilna, where the Russians were most active—indicating that the initiative was not altogether in German hands.

The communique emphasises that the recent fighting bygone attacks became ordinary occurrences with the Russian troops, whose spirit is of the highest while the Germans no longer claim big hauls of prisoners. Five fortified villages at different points on the front mentioned in yesterday's evening's communique as captured with the Russian bayonet yielded altogether about a thousand prisoners and much war material and many machine guns.

## THE BULGARIAN MOBILISATION.

## FURTHER EXPLANATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Reuter learns that Bulgaria has officially communicated with the Powers a Note stating most categorically that the Bulgarian mobilisation was entirely in the national interest and has not the slightest aggressive character.

It is noteworthy that both the Government despatch and Reuter's message from Sofia, mentioned on the 26th and sent on the 23rd, was delayed two days in transmission and was thus despatched before the Greek mobilisation was ordered or known.

## THE FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

LONDON, September 27.

Yesterday's Paris communique states: "We continued to gain ground in Champagne, crossing a powerful network of trenches and forts, perfected by the enemy for many months past. We advanced northwards, compelling the enemy to retire to his second line, three or four kilometres to the rear."

Fighting continues along the whole front. The enemy suffered heavily from our fire and in hand-to-hand fighting, and left much material in his abandoned works. This has not yet been counted, but 24 field-guns and 16,000 unwounded prisoners have been counted. The number of the latter is increasing.

Altogether the Allies have captured 20,000 able-bodied prisoners during the last two days.

## GERMAN FLEET LEAVES BALIC.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The German Fleet has left the Baltic definitely for Kiel, says a telegram from Petrograd. The battle cruiser *Admiral* has a hole 24 yards square, and it cannot be repaired for months.

[It will be remembered that it was recently reported that a British submarine had torpedoed and sunk the German battle cruiser *Admiral*. Evidently the battle-cruiser, although seriously damaged, was kept afloat.]

## DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

## A New Committee Appointed.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has appointed a special committee of the Cabinet, which will be particularly responsible for the oversight of the war in the Dardanelles. A Committee has been in existence for some time, and it is understood that its functions will be absorbed by the new Committee, which includes Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Winston Churchill.

## THE ORDER TO "STAND FAST."

## Letter from Prince Louis.

[The "Times" publishes the following letter from H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg to Mr. Churchill.]

Kent House, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 19, 1915.

Dear Mr. Churchill:—I notice from the newspapers that the authorities are publishing a private note of mine concerning certain action which took place in charge of the Admiralty on July 26, 1914, has been made the basis of various statements on you. I greatly regret this, since you, as First Lord and as First Sea Lord, acted during this critical time in perfect harmony and with absolute mutual trust, as shown by the following statement of what occurred at the Admiralty on that date.

The news from abroad on the morning of July 26 was, in my opinion, very depressing, and when you called me up on the telephone from Cammer about lunch-time I was not at all surprised to hear you express the same view. You then asked me to take any steps which in view of the foreign situation, might appear desirable. You reminded me, however, that I was in charge of the Admiralty and should act without waiting to consult you. You also informed me you would return that night instead of next morning.

After making myself acquainted with all the telegrams which had reached the Foreign Office, and considering the different reports towards demobilization, which, in the ordinary course of events would have commenced early next morning, I directed the Secretary, Mr. A. B. Stewart, to send an Admiralty Order by telegraph to the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, Sir John Jellicoe, to the effect that no ship was to leave that anchorage until further orders.

For the time this was sufficient.

You fully approved of this action, and as I had no further orders as they became necessary, day by day.

I may make any use you like of this letter, and believe me to be,

Yours very sincerely,

John Battenberg

## SHORTAGE OF COTTON IN GERMANY.

## Mills Going on Short Time.

The Zeppelin correspondent of the *Telegraph* calls attention to the recent falling off in the imports of piece goods from Germany to Holland. This may be partly attributable to the use of the railway for moving troops, but he contends that a large part of the imports from Germany are gradually coming to a standstill. He says that by late August all the weaving mills in Germany will be idle.

He spoke to a man from Emmerich, who stated that the largest houses are now buying the greatest cotton stocks to stock prices, while the worst yellow cotton, which is commonly sold at 24 pence per metre, is now commanding a wholesale price of 45 to 50 pence per metre.

The *Telegraph* also learns from another source that there is great scarcity of raw cotton in the West German provinces, especially in the industrial districts near the Dutch frontier, where thousands of Dutch workmen are employed.

To-day all the mills at Gronau, Westphalia, will work four days of a week only. Two factories are already idling, many unarmoured workmen have been dismissed, but have been promised underground work in the coal mines in the East Prussian provinces, where the male shore ground workers have been almost generally replaced by women.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that in deference to repatriation, that military are unwilling for use in trenches in the winter, the War office has decided to substitute long boots.

REMEMBER THE NAME.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best known medicine for all these ailments. It is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.

For the full particulars of this medicine, see the advertisement in the *Telegraph* of the 27th inst.

Yours very sincerely,

John Battenberg

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN IMPERIAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The "Times" in a leading article, states that the acceptance of the Viceroy of India of a resolution regarding Indian representation at the Imperial Conference ought to herald a reform which should have been adopted long ago. The splendid aid which India has rendered to the Imperial cause makes the presence of her representatives at all future Imperial conferences imperative.

The Times discusses the past experiences at conferences, including Lord Inchcape's declaration in 1907 in favour of Free Trade, which was justly repudiated by the bulk of public opinion. This was not the time to discuss such issues but a simple, reasonable proposal for Indian representation at Conferences which may eventually lead us into very deep water.

## EXPLOSIVES IN A FALSE TABLE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Lin d. sell at the Magistrate's this afternoon with being in possession of a quantity of explosive material. Mr. Asquith defended.

Mr. E. H. Dorcy, Government Analyst, said that on September 18th he received a package which contained four ounces of a black explosive powder. It ignited in the bomb-case produced the case would have been blown to pieces, and considerable damage would have been caused.

A Chinese detective said that on September 18th at 3.45 a.m. he went with two Lukongs and another man to Luo Fat Street, Wanchai. They saw the informant coming down the stairs and out into the street carrying the table produced.

He defended brought four chairs out. With a found a recess inside the hollow pedestal of the table. The recess contained the packages produced, and a bomb-case.

Cross examined, witness said he did not know that defendant was in the secret service of the Canton Government. The papers found were a form of oath signed before joining a secret society of the revolutionary party. Some bank-notes, with a design of two cross rifles, intended for the use of the soldiers, were also found.

The case was adjourned.

## ENGLISH SNIPER'S "BAG."

27 Germans Accounted For.

How an English sniper "bagged" twenty-seven Germans is told by Lance-Corporal Croop, of the Sherwood Foresters, in a letter from Belgium to his father, which is quoted by the "Morning Post." He says:—

"This morning I was asked to take some range for our snipers. The objective was the German trench. Taking good cover, I got to work. The instrument acts as a powerful telescope, and I could plainly see Germans in the trench, spiked helmets staring about the trench feeding quite safe. Our sniper is a crack shot and he got to work. He has an observer, who records the shots, and the net bag was twenty-seven. This may seem a yarn, but it is an absolute fact."

## To-day's Advertisements

## WANTED

A FURNISHED ROOM within ten minutes walk of Blake Pier.

Apply "ROOM".

C/o CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, Sept. 28, 1915. 845

RIFLE FOR SALE—CHEAP.

ONE Lee-Enfield Match Rifle, 303 bore (British Army Ammunition) Accuracy guaranteed. Special head, fore-sight, sights, tested for Black, Compositions, Regulations, Major, Cut-off and Safety catch. Pistol grip, Nitro proved barrel. 10 baize lined test-wood case.

Apply "SHOT".

C/o CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1915. 832

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR & JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MATRICULATION, SENIOR and JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS will be held on the following dates:

DECEMBER 13th—18th, 1915.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves.

Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar, with the fee, not later than October 21st, 1915.

Examination Fee \$10.00 (Hongkong Currency).

Forms of Entry and all particulars may be obtained on application to the Registrar, University of Hongkong.

His Excellency, President of the Republic of China, has been pleased to

award 5 Scholarships, each of the annual value of \$400 (Peking Currency), to be

awarded to the students of the University of Hongkong, who pass the Matriculation Examinations.

The names of the successful candidates will be published in the *Telegraph* of the 28th inst.

Prizes of \$100 each will be awarded to the successful candidates who obtain the highest marks.

The winners of the prizes may enter any Faculty in the University.

Prizes will be awarded on the 10th inst.

Prizes of the University's Scholarships and entrance fees will be paid to the University.

The University is directly managed by the

Hongkong, Sept. 28, 1915. 844

(Continued on page 8)

## CURADERMA—THE NEW SKIN SPECIFIC

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

## BATHING CAPS

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

## QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

Tel. 492.

81, Queen's Road, Central.

## THE 'CHINA MAIL'

## Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

## THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

## THE S.S. "OHUEN OHOW"

THE ONLY BOAT LEAVING AT 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES—First Class \$2 Single; \$3 Return (Saloon).

First Class \$1 " \$1.50 " (Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 60 cts. Single; \$1 Return.

Electric Fans throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation.

Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return tickets only.

## "MALTHOID"

MINERAL BODIES

NOT THE SAME AS OTHERS.

As a food covering in place of starch. Thick, firm or granular Malthoid. Baking is readily increasing in popularity. It affords perfect protection from the weather, is water, acid & alkali proof and highly nutritious. It is inexpensive and easy to use.

"It is not merely, do it well."

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"It is not merely, do it well."

"It is not merely, do it well."

"It is not merely, do it well."



## SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

TO	STEAMER	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Cap. D. ASHBY	4 p.m.	See Special
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA	Cap. A. B. GARDNER	18th Oct.	Freight and
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA	Cap. A. B. GARDNER	18th Oct.	Freight and
LONDON & BOMBAY via MALTA	Cap. C. C. TILNEY	22nd Oct.	Freight and

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

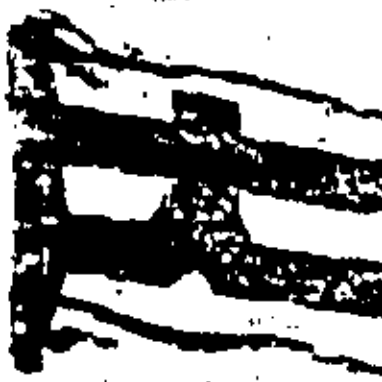
All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

P. & O. S. N. Co., Office.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA  
AND SEATTLE

In connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. 'TACOMA MARU'	Cap. T. Hamada	Friday, 8th Oct., at 3 p.m.
S.S. 'MANILA MARU'	Cap. T. Hamada	Tuesday, 12th Oct., at 3 p.m.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. 'DAIJI MARU' Cap. S. Saito Sunday, 3rd Oct., at Noon.

S.S. 'RAIO MARU' Cap. Murakami

For TAKOW and ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. 'SUSU MARU' Cap. A. Kobayashi Wednesday, 29th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR HAIPHONG via HOIHOW.

Steamer Captain Leave

'KEIJO MARU' Cap. Inazumi Sunday, 3rd Oct., at 10 a.m.

'DAIJI MARU' Cap. T. Konishi

These Steamers of Coast and Furukawa Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Sun Yip Wharf near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.

Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
MAIL SERVICE

TO AUSTRALIA via MANILA.

## MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	—	2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
EMPIRE	—	17th Oct., at 11 a.m.
EASTERN	8th October.	2nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
ALDENHAM	22nd October.	2nd Nov., at 11 a.m.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD. AND APCAR LINE

Proposed sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	on or about
'YAT SHING'	2nd Oct.	'UMFULI'	End of Oct.
'ITOHA'	18th Oct.	A Steamer	Middle of Nov.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

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## HONGKONG—NEW YORK

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## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

TO	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	CHIEF	Sept. 30, at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SHANGHAI	Oct. 1, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Oct. 3, Daylight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SHANGHAI	Oct. 5, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	SHANGHAI	Oct. 4, at Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUL'

SHANGHAI LINE—Twice Weekly Steamers 'Chihna', 'Taming', & 'Tean'. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck aft on 'Taming' and 'Tean'.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. 'Anhui', 'Chienan', 'Liangchow', 'Luchow', 'Yingchow' and 'Sinkiang', with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

TO	STEAMER	TO SAIL
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOK-SANG	THURSDAY, Sept. 30, Daylight.
AMOI, SINGAPORE & SOERABAYA	LOK-SANG	THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YUE-NING	FRIDAY, Oct. 1, Daylight.
MANILA	YUE-NING	SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	YUE-NING	SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOON-SANG	SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers 'Kwang', 'Nanyang', 'Loony' & 'Fooking' leave about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai on route to Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days. This service is supplemented by the 'Yaching', 'Kwang' leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered) Kobe & Moji and returning these direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.

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SHINYO MARU 11,000-18 knots. Tues., 12th Oct. at Noon.

CHIVO MARU 11,000-18 knots. Tues., 9th Nov. at Noon.

TENYO MARU 11,000-18 knots. Tues., 30th Nov. at Noon.

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SHITANO MARU, Capt. Cope, Tons 16,000. THURSDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.

YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Shiohara, Tons 16,000. THURSDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon.

SADO MARU, Capt. Asakawa, Tons 12,500. TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE. VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

SHIKO MARU, Capt. R. Ikeda, Tons 9,600. FRIDAY, 15th Oct., at 4 p.m.

SHITACHI MARU, Capt. Tominga, Tons 13,500. TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBÉ.

SHIRANO MARU, Capt. Fraser, Tons 16,000. WEDNESDAY, 6th Oct., at 10 a.m.

HAIRATA MARU, Capt. Kawashima, Tons 12,500. MONDAY, 4th Oct., at Noon.

WAKASA MARU, Capt. Itano, Tons 12,500. FRIDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon.

KAWACHI MARU, Capt. Kurokawa, Tons 13,500. FRIDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon.

HITACHI MARU, Capt. Tominga, Tons 13,500. FRIDAY, 15th Oct., at 10 a.m.

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" " " " " 2nd " \$ 80.

" " " " " 2nd " \$ 83.

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